



DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

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LAREDO

THE GATEWAY TO AND FROM MEXICO.

The Brightest, the Cleanest, the Most Attractive City in the Prosperous Southwest.

A Great Manufacturing and Commercial Centre on the Short Line Between the Trade Centres of the United States and Mexico.

Distance Between St. Louis and the City of Mexico:

Via El Paso.....	2,584 miles
Via Laredo.....	1,950 miles
In favor of LAREDO over El Paso.....	634 miles

Railroads Now in Operation.

The Mexican National Railway, the Texas-Mexican Railway, the Rio Grande & Eagle Pass Railway, the International & Great Northern Railway, The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad will have its trains running into LAREDO within six months.

POPULATION.

January, 1886.....	3,000
January, 1888.....	6,000
December, 1889.....	12,000

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In 1888.....	\$ 3,000,000.00
In 1889.....	10,000,000.00

IDEAL All-Year-Round HEALTH RESORT.

LAREDO possesses an excellent climate for invalids and consumptives. The city is situated 60 feet above the Rio Grande river and 600 feet above the sea level, only a few hours' ride by rail from the Mexican gulf, and near famous hot springs of Topo Chico, Monterrey, Mexico. The southeast gulf breeze which prevails throughout the year is dry, balmy and invigorating. No swampy or marshy land within hundreds of miles. No malaria or infectious diseases exist. Fruits, including the grape, fig, banana and orange, thrive to perfection in the open air all the year round. Ice and snow are unknown. LAREDO has excellent hotel accommodations, electric lights, water works, electric motor street railways, and all other modern conveniences, good public and private schools and churches of all the leading denominations. NEW LAREDO, Mexico, is the largest and most progressive port of entry in Mexico on the Rio Grande frontier. The two LAREDOs are connected by two new steel bridges and the electric motor street car line. The LAREDO coal fields contain the largest veins and the best quality of coal mined in the State of Texas. LAREDO is surrounded by the finest fruit and cotton lands in the State.

OPENINGS FOR BUSINESS.

No place in the United States offers better opportunities to enterprising men to engage in and develop new lines of business than LAREDO. For full, free and reliable information address:

THE LAREDO IMPROVEMENT CO., Laredo, Tex.

Eye, Ear and Throat

Catarh Permanently Cured by a New Method.

The treatment is mild and agreeable and based upon scientific principles. Any case can be cured by following the course of treatment prescribed. Patients at a distance are successfully treated by mail, visiting the office.

CONSULTATION AND EXAMINATION FREE.

Practice limited to the treatment of diseases of the EYE, EAR and THROAT. Glasses exacted from patients at the most complicated cases.

608 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex. | Dr. Frank M. Mullins.

USE **PEARL TOP LAMP** BEST LAMP EVER MADE IN THE WORLD
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

E. M. VANZANDT, JR. JAMES D. READ, Formerly with Balam & Bro.

Real Estate and Insurance,

JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY.

Verifies notes bought and loans negotiated on short notice at a low rate. Rent collecting agency. Office, Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

ESTLEY PIANOS. CAMP ORGANS. Home Sewing Machines. T. SHUCK FORT WORTH, TEXAS. Write for Price and Catalogue. I am sole agent for the celebrated

JONSON & CO., SPANISH CIGAR FACTORY, 405 & 407 Houston St. FORT WORTH, TEX. Jones' Best, Louis' Favorite, La De Mouche, The Best Hand Made, Our P. The Fort Worth Belle, and various other brands. MANUFACTURED IN THE TEXAS SPRING PALACE CIGAR.

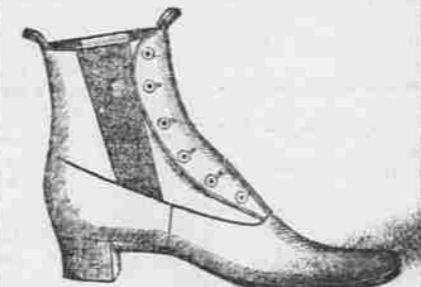
SHOES FOR A SONG!

TAYLOR'S Great Cut Price SHOE SALE

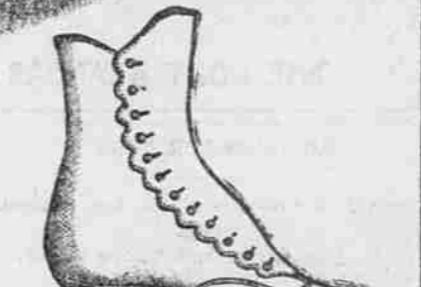
Read the following offers—Come inspect the goods.



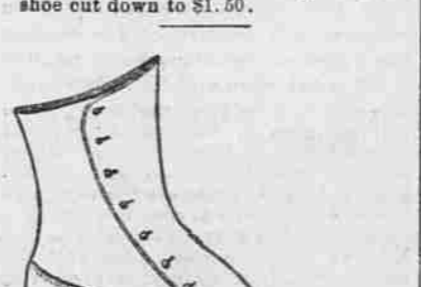
340 pair Men's buff shoes, congress, lace or button, wide or narrow toe. Regular price \$2.50; cut down to \$1.50.



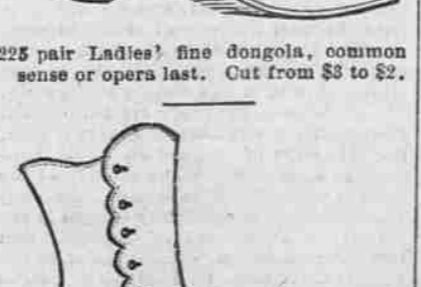
300 pair Men's calf shoes, lace, congress or button, wide or narrow toe. Regular price \$2.50; cut down to \$2.50.



370 pair Ladies' glaze dongola, common sense or opera last. Our regular \$2.50 shoe cut down to \$1.50.



225 pair Ladies' fine dongola, common sense or opera last. Cut from \$3 to \$2.



300 Ladies' fine French kid in all lasts and heels. Regular price \$4; cut down to \$2.50.



300 pair Ladies' black or tan Oxford ties. Regular price \$1.75; cut down to \$1.

400 pair Ladies' tan oxford ties, common sense or opera. Regular price \$2.50; cut down to \$1.50.

320 pair Ladies' kid Oxford ties, common sense or opera. Regular price \$3; cut down to \$2.

W. H. TAYLOR 405 & 407 Houston St. 404 Main Street.

ROUND-UPS.

Prominent Cattlemen Talk of the Refrigerator and Future Cattle Market.

Good Times in Store for the Waiting Ones—Good Points for Hog Raisers—General Cattle News, Notes and Personal.

"Well," remarked a veteran cattleman to a GAZETTE reporter yesterday as he squared himself in front of him in a chair at the Pickwick hotel, "I see that Fort Worth has come to the front as usual and is going to build a beef refrigerator alongside her packing house and stockyards."

"Yes, sir," the proposition of the stockmen, or rather Texas beef refrigerating company, has been accepted on the part of Fort Worth and in a short time work on the refrigerator works will commence."

"Well, it beats the world," said the cattleman with a double nod of his head. But then it is no more than might have been expected. Fort Worth people can see a good thing about as quick as any set of people that I ever saw, and it is a well known fact that they never let a good opportunity slip by unimproved. I for one am glad Fort Worth has done this, for she has not some other town would, and that would have hurt your city. Cattlemen all over Texas generally kinder look on Fort Worth as their headquarters, and just come to this place as naturally as water runs down stream; and it would have been rather against the grain for them to have been changed so as interest would have called them elsewhere."

"You think then that the establishment of the refrigerator at Fort Worth will strengthen the bonds between this city and the cattlemen?"

"I don't believe—I know it. You see we have been coming here so long, holding our annual meetings and doing our buying and selling, that we have begun to look upon it as our stamping grounds, and don't want to make a change."

"People have done a big thing for Fort Worth in this matter, but a much bigger thing for the state generally than you have for the city. What cattlemen have wanted for a long time is a market close at home, where the haul of cattle will not eat up all the profits, and more too, of a beef steer. This will be secured by the market that will be opened up here by the establishment of the refrigerator. I am not an enthusiast, I want you to understand, but look at things from a business standpoint, all the time, and it has just made me sick, I tell you, to see how we cattlemen have been letting the beef handlers up the country do us up."

"Why, I would like to know, can not we, down here on the range, fatten our cattle, slaughter them and ship the dressed meat to consumers in the North at a better profit than can be obtained by the present methods? There is no reason on earth why we cannot. Texas cattlemen ship beef cattle to Chicago, sell it on an open market to refrigerator, dressed beef men and canners, and what they are willing to pay, who slaughter the stock and ship it right back to us and make such profits that they grow rich in a few years. The present movement will reverse this order of things, and if we are only true to ourselves, it will be but a short time before we are not only selling beef cattle to our own refrigerator men, but then fellows from up the country will come down here for what they need. It will either be that or they will come down and establish more refrigerator plants in Texas, and that is just what will make the cattle business hum once more."

HOG RAISING.

A Few Good Suggestions as to the Treatment of Sows and Pigs.

A correspondent of the Live Stock Indicator, who undoubtedly has had much experience in the swine industry, writes as follows, and the points made by him will be interesting to Texans now engaged in the business, or those who are contemplating it:

"Our correspondence is immense, and I believe I have done wrong in answering so many private letters and neglecting to give information to a thousand instead of one. As I predicted, the losses in sows farrowing have been immense—in a hundred cases of corn and water diet, at least 75 per cent. I have over 100 pigs in the clover, no sow being over an hour in farrowing after labor has commenced; and very many sows shipped by me have had fair litters. Yet, I have not had to sit up a single night to watch sows farrow; yet had we done so, we might have saved more."

Now comes another cry: Sows farrow all right, but pigs die. On close inquiry I find heavy corn-feeding continued to very fat sows, and that thus the pigs are actually killed by improper management. Visitors claim 'my sows are fatter and look nicer than yours,' and I have to reply, 'I keep my sows to raise pigs, and you see I am doing it.' And yet none get any milk except what their dams furnish, yet a number are gaining nearly one pound a day for the first 100 days. You remember, we did not feed over one-third corn during pregnancy, but we put sows on half rations (one-sixth of a pall of this slop), one week before and one week after farrow-

ing. That at about two weeks old we increased the ration of one-third each of ground corn, ground oats and bran soaked six hours, to one-third of a pallful to each sow; that we fed salt, ashes and a little sulphur twice a week; once or more a week we fed all a ration of black oil, four tablespoonfuls to a full grown hog, or a pint to a barrel of will well stirred up. That 100 hogs have a range of sixteen acres of clover and fifteen acres of woods, and that clover and blue-grass are cheaper than corn. That we ought to have sorghum and sweet corn now planted to feed pigs after the green oat crop gets too dry. After that, be prepared to feed pumpkins and turnips and mangrel wurtzel, and potatoes are excellent. When pigs are three weeks old, fence off a little side yard where the pigs can slip under to a trough, and feed them there first where the sows can't trouble them. A sow at four week's suckling will give as much as a cow and she must be well supplied with food; if in the woods and clover, she will be eating over one-half the time. You can't make heavy-boned, strong pigs on corn diet, so don't try it. If you are too lazy, or have too much other work to do to feed your pigs otherwise than your grandfather used to do, we would advise you to quit the business. Don't overfeed—result, sour stomach, indigestion, thumps, and even your fat hogs will not fatten as profitably; besides you put them in condition to take disease. Feed regular, just what they will eat up clean and no more. Feed soda and charcoal to tone up appetite and sweeten the stomach and as an aid to digestion, especially if off feed. Hogs fed on bran, sashes and clover regularly will have nearly twice as strong bones as those fed on corn alone. If you want healthy, strong, growling hogs and sweet meat, feed a mixed diet; it is as much a necessity to the hog as to a human being, as internally he is very similarly constructed."

FAITH IN THE FUTURE.

A Cattlemen Who Has Plenty of Nerve to Back His Judgment.

Mr. J. W. Blasingame of Denison, who has immense pastures leased in the Choctaw nation, near Caddo station, was in the city yesterday en route to South Texas. He was met by a GAZETTE reporter just before leaving the city and engaged in conversation on cattle matters generally.

"We have shipped about 4000 head of South Texas cattle this spring," he said, "and now have them located on our pasture in the nation, and they are doing just as nicely as they could be doing. I am now on my way to South Texas to start more cattle to the nation."

"Cattle you have already purchased?"

"We have some there that were purchased some time ago, but I will buy more if they are not too high."

"You have faith in the future of the cattle industry, then?"

"Yes, and am proving my faith by my works. I have strong faith in the cattle market this year and still stronger in it next year. In fact, I believe the prices of good cattle will continue to improve for three years. Beyond that time I make no prediction."

From the West.

Mr. J. Y. Gilliland of Baird, and one of the leading cattlemen of that section, was met by a GAZETTE reporter yesterday and interrogated as to the cattle interests in his part of the state.

"Cattle are doing as well as we could wish them to look at this season," he said. "The range is splendid, both as to grass and water, and the herds are picking up flesh rapidly. There have been some movements of steers and stockers lately, but the movement of fat cattle to the markets will not begin until about June 15. We recently shipped 1000 head of steers and 1000 head of stock cattle to the nation."

"Are you cutting down your herds?"

"Not to any great extent. While we are moving some cattle to the pastures in the nation, we are filling their places on the home range with young cattle from South Texas."

Notes and Personal.

J. B. Wilson of Dallas was among the cattlemen in Fort Worth yesterday.

Will Gilliland, the well-known stockman of Baird and Abilene, was in the city yesterday.

J. W. Wilson of Gainesville was in the city yesterday inquiring after steer cattle, but made no purchases.

Large numbers of cattle in the North-west are being killed by eating the deadly larkspur, a plant common on the range there.

The man who holds his calves will be in clover next year; the man who does not will be hunting the fool killer next year to give him a job.

W. L. Gatlin, the well known cattleman of Abilene, was in the city yesterday en route to the Territory to look after his stock interests there.

Leading cattlemen of Crook county, Oregon, say the experience of last winter proves that horsemanship is better able to stand cold weather than those animals wearing horns.

Rapid transit of cattle from the range to market is what cattlemen want and railroads generally are realizing this fact. Cattle are yanked along now at express train speed and it tells in prices.

Col. Sam Hunt, general livestock agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas reports a continuance of a good cattle business on his line in North Texas, 150 car loads of cattle having been handled in his balewick yesterday.

So far the prices of cattle have increased this year, notwithstanding the fact that more has been marketed in the same length of time than in any previous year. It is expected that \$5 will be reached by the best cattle before the year is out.

We have taken regarding the situation, as we still have confidence in good prices for matured cattle during the summer. We also believe that before many weeks the supply of Texas cattle will be much heavier, and that native butcher stock and Texas cattle will sell at higher prices."

The spring lamb branch of the sheep industry has grown to large proportions, it being estimated by good authority that last season 180,000 were raised and slaughtered. They are made to weigh thirty-five to forty pounds at from six to eight weeks of age, and the prices received for them range from \$8 to \$18. One hundred ewes produce for a neighbor over \$1000 a season. The business is better this season than ever before. Large size grade Maine ewes and pure blood Down rams give the right mixture of blood for best results.

HONORING THEIR IDOL.

Robert Edward Lee, His Statue at Richmond—Virginia.

The capital of the Confederacy will have a grand holiday on May 29, when Mercie's magnificent statue of Gen. Robert Edward Lee will be unveiled, with impressive ceremonies. The great Virginian is represented in the statue as astride of his faithful horse, Traveller, who bore him through the campaigns of four eventful years. The animals four feet are on the ground, but about to go forward, and the general is delineated as he appeared when on the point of leaving the field of Gettysburg. The statue is forty feet high, forty feet across and weighs



THE STATUE.



STATUE AND PRESENTAL.

eight tons. It was cast in eight pieces and brought from France in three places. When it reached Richmond it was conveyed to its destination in three wagons, drawn respectively by citizens, women and old veterans. The pedestal is twenty-one feet high, making the total height sixty-one feet. It is intended as the base of six other statues of generals who served under Lee, three of whom have been accepted, "Stonewall" Jackson, J. B. Stuart and A. P. Hill.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the present liquid remedy Syrup of Fig, as the most excellent laxative, is being proved by the fact that the quality of the people's health is being improved, and that the people are beginning to appreciate the value of the Fig Syrup Company.

Best assortment of goods in the city at the Fort Worth Grocer Co.

A HOG Incident.

LEWISBURG, CAMP COUNTY, TEX., May 26, 1890.

To the Gazette.

On last Saturday night Hon. John L. Sheppard made a speech here in behalf of J. S. Hogg for governor. He spoke to a large audience. There would have been a great many more out if it had not been threatening rain. To show how determined Hogg is to do what is right between all parties, he told one incident that happened while Hogg was justice of the peace. A farmer in Wood county employed an Irishman to cut a ditch as long, so wide and so deep. When the Irishman cut the ditch the farmer said it was not to contract, so the Irishman and the farmer before Hogg in court. The two did not swear alike. Hogg told the constable to adjourn court for two hours; so Hogg went down, measured the ditch himself, came back and decided the case in favor of the Irishman. We organized a Hogg club here with thirty-five members, and many others will join at our next meeting. Our crops are looking well at present. Our section of the county is almost solid for Hogg for governor.

W. P. CARSON.

Remember for local goods, the best at the Fort Worth Grocer Co.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of lands for water heading of "Capitalists, Investors," on page eight.

SERVICE PENSION.

Hundreds of Soldiers in Texas Who will be Benefited by the Act.

The Majority Report of the Committee Explaining the Provisions of the Bill—The Millions Called For.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—As the service pension bill is not generally understood, and as there are hundreds of soldiers in Texas who will receive the benefits of the act, if passed, we print the majority report of the committee, explaining the provisions of the bill:

The first section of the bill proposes to place on the pension rolls all of the surviving soldiers of the late war of the rebellion who are now sixty-two years of age and who served ninety days or more in the army or navy, and the remainder as fast as they arrive at that age. This proposition is strongly opposed on the ground that there is no precedent granting a service pension so soon after the close of the war. While it is true that the service pension was not granted to the survivors of former wars until a longer period of time had elapsed, yet the fact remains that the very principle upon which a service pension is based is that the age of sixty-two years is based on the fact that the soldier is presumed to be past the age of labor and unable longer to engage in the active duties of life, and on that account needs the aid of the government that he fought to defend and maintain. If this theory be accepted for the true basis of a service pension, then the question of the length of time which has elapsed after the close of the war does not materially enter into the consideration of the question. A law should be placed on the statute books as soon after the close of the war as any of the soldiers have reached the required age. The veteran can never be sixty-two years of age than on his sixty-second birthday, and if a pension is to be granted to him on the theory that at that age he needs the aid and assistance of his government, the law ought to be passed so as to give a considerable number of the soldiers of a war reach that age. If it is urged that a longer time should be permitted to pass, so that the aid of the government may be less and the cost to the government thereby lessened, your committee would reply that such a proposition is utterly unworthy of consideration by the representatives of a great government.

The second section of the bill provides for those who, not having arrived at the age of sixty-two years, are suffering from disabilities which incapacitate them from pursuing the ordinary avocations of life, and thus render them equally disabled from earning a livelihood as those who have reached the age named in the first section of the bill, and are therefore equally needing and equally entitled to the aid of the government. It does not require the applicant to show that he received the disabilities in the service, but it is a broad declaration on the part of the government that it will generously care for its brave defenders in their hour of need.

The third section of the bill provides for the widows of the soldiers who have reached the age of sixty-two, and carries to the old veteran the assurance that whenever he is taken from his family the government shall continue to care for her who shared his joys and his sorrows during the remainder of her life.

The fourth section of the bill provides a pension for all widows of soldiers irrespective of the cause of death of the husband, provided it is shown that they are dependent upon their own labor for support.

The committee have exhausted every source of information at their command in their efforts to obtain reliable data on which to estimate the probable cost under the provisions of the bill. After a patient and thorough examination they are satisfied that the figures submitted by the commissioner of pensions, which are hereto attached, are approximately correct. The bill if enacted into a law will place upon the pension rolls nearly 300,000 of the old and disabled veterans of the war, about 50,000 widows of their deceased comrades, and about 100,000 dependent widows of nearly 50,000 soldiers who are now receiving less than \$8 per month. The estimated cost is \$22,000,000 per annum. The bill provides that there would be a probable increase in the cost for five years of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 per annum. The committee firmly believe, from the numerous and hearty endorsements which it has received from the representatives of the country, that this additional burden will be cheerfully borne in caring for those brave defenders of the Union and their widows who now so greatly need the helping hand of the government which they by their sacrifices and sufferings defended and preserved.

This bill does not propose to change in any way the existing pension laws, and those who received wounds or other disabilities in the service can, therefore, if they prefer to do so, make their applications and receive their pensions under the present law. It is believed that it will bring relief to thousands of poor and disabled men and women who are entitled to their country's gratitude, and that it will simply act justice to those who so bravely made sacrifices for their country. It is a bill that will give to the country a new and a better future.

The Engagement Bracelet.

Chicago Herald's New York letter:

Speaking of jewelry, the latest fashion is a bracelet of a band of dead gold, from which dangle two translucent moonstone hearts. This is the relic of the fashion of a few years since, when a lover fastened his sweetheart with a bracelet fastened with a padlock to which he kept the key. Many girls allowed themselves to be thus manacled by love and were proud of the bondage. It wasn't so charming if there came a rupture. I knew one girl who spent an afternoon trying to release her wrist from its golden fetters. She finally broke it with a shoe button. Before the marriage the lover generally wears the key upon his watch chain; afterwards he finds it a nuisance and retires to his father's pocket and the secure her bawling himself. But this fashion is no longer in vogue among people of taste. There is a time when only diamonds were permissible for engagement rings, but now sapphires and rubies are both allowable. Three rings indeed are often given now, each one set with different gem, and worn above the other. It is a perfect object for the girl to give her betrothed a ring, an intaglio or any good form for the purpose.

"Microbe Killer."

It is a tremendous sales and unprecedented success. It is curing thousands upon thousands of people of all kinds of diseases in the United States, England, France, South America and all other countries. It is a medicine that has been used for centuries in almost all parts of the world. It is the "Microbe Killer" and it is a medicine that you should use. It is a medicine that will cure you of all your ailments, and you will not be sick. Call at the office for circulars giving a history of the microbe theory. The medicine is manufactured by A. C. LITTLEBORN, Agent, 612 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Special to the Gazette.

TEHUACANA, TEX., May 26.—A glorious rain fell here on Saturday and Sunday night, and consequently the farmers are in better spirits.

The fruit crop is an entire failure, so much so that the Mexia canning company will not attempt work this spring.

The closing exercises of Trinity university will commence June 1. Rev. R. M. Tinnon of Fort Worth will preach the baccalaureate sermon.

Our town is rejoicing over the speedy completion of one of the finest college buildings in the state, and when completed no town can surpass it in educational facilities.

Full line of C. O. Buckwell's goods. Suits, coats, hats and trunks. Hats, caps, can always be found at Fort Worth Grocer Co's.